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Since 1940, FZO schools in the USSR have trained about 7 million young workers. During the postwar period, more than 300,000 workers have been trained for the metallurgical industry, about one million for the coal industry, more than 700,000 for the machine-building industry, more than 450,000 for the construction industry, and more than 400,000 for railroad transport.(4)

Higher educational institutions and tekhnikums in the USSR graduated more than 500,000 young specialists in 1953. (This figure includes correspondence students.)(5)

During the summer of 1953, more than 7,000 young workers trained in Moscow trade and FZO schools were sent to work in industrial enterprises, construction, and transport.(6)

More than 200,000 students finished higher educational institutions in the USSR in 1953.

During the postwar years, 23,000 students graduated from higher educational institutions and tekhnikums in the Lithuanian SSR. In 1953, Lithuanian higher educational institutions graduated about 2,300 young specialists. More than 200 agricultural specialists finished the Lithuanian Agricultural Academy.(7)

About 1,000 workers of different specialties were trained in higher educational institutions of the Tadzhik SSR during 1953. More than 70 percent of the students were natives of Tadzhikistan.

The Tadzhik State University graduated 160 specialists, including historians, philologists, botanists, and geologists. The university trains scientific research workers for research institutes as well as instructors for secondary schools.(8)

More than 500 graduates of labor reserve schools of the Tadzhik SSR will be sent to work in enterprises of industry and transport in 1953.(9)

A large number of graduates of higher educational institutions and special secondary schools arrived for work in Eastern Kazakhstan. The group included young doctors, engineers, technicians, miners, metallurgists, power engineers, and construction specialists. About 2,000 graduates of higher educational institutions and tekhnikums of the USSR have obtained employment in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast since the beginning of 1951.(10)

USSR Agriculture Needs Engineering Personnel

The training of engineering personnel for agriculture is now being done by seven institutes of agricultural mechanization and electrification. The number of graduate machine operators, however, is insufficient to meet the demand for these specialists in agriculture. There is a disproportion between the increase in the total number of agricultural specialists and the increase in the number of agricultural engineering personnel. During the past 10 years, the total number of agricultural specialists has increased by 53 percent while the number of engineering personnel has increased by only 12 percent.(11)

More than 350,000 specialists with higher and secondary education are employed in agricultural organizations. Most of them, however, are engaged in administrative and clerical work and are not closely in touch with actual kolkhoz production. Only 18,500 specialists, or 5 percent of the total number, are working directly in kolkhozes (12), and only 50,000 specialists are working in MTS.(13)

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The Central Committee of the Communist Party has directed the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement, the councils of ministers of the individual republics, and the kray and oblast executive committees to send 100,000 agronomists and zootechnicians to work in MTS. Each kolkhoz is to be serviced continuously by one or two specialists on the staff of the MTS. The transfer of specialists from administrative work to kolkhoz production is to be completed by January or February of 1954.

The low qualifications and the extremely large turnover of machine operators in MTS has resulted in the poor utilization of tractors, combines, and other agricultural machinery. The Central Committee of the Communist Party admits that it is necessary to revise the system of training agricultural mechanics, reorganizing it along trade school lines. An appeal has been addressed to former tractor drivers now working in industry, asking them to return to work in MTS.(12)

The educational level of managerial personnel in kolkhozes and MTS is still inadequate. Only 16,600 kolkhoz chairmen out of 94,000 have a higher or secondary specialized education. The training of technical engineering personnel of MTS is inadequate; 30.4 percent of all MTS directors, 64.4 percent of all chief engineers, and 89.9 percent of all shop chiefs do not have a specialized education.(13)

Mechanization schools are being reorganized into agricultural mechanization schools. Up to 1 January 1954, 250 trade and FZO agricultural mechanization schools are to be organized on the basis of trade and FZO schools of the Ministry of Culture USSR. From 1954 to 1957, 300 new schools are to be opened.(14)

About 70,000 agronomists, zootechnicians, and other specialists are working in the system of the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement Ukrainian SSR. However, only 3,870 agricultural specialists are employed directly in kolkhozes.(15) So far since the transfer of specialists was ordered, only 330 specialists have been sent to work in MTS of the Ukraine. Of this number, Vinnitskaya Oblast received only two and Kirovogradskaya Oblast only five specialists.(14)

In response to the recent decree of the Communist Party concerning the further development of agriculture, Moscow city and rayon party committees have been receiving scores of applications daily from workers in Moscow requesting that they be sent to work in MTS and kolkhozes. On 26 September, for example, the Moscow City Committee received 307 applications, of which 33 were from engineers and technicians, 17 were from agronomists, and 80 from tractor drivers and other workers. Many of these workers were assigned to kolkhozes and MTS in Moskovskaya Oblast.(16)

About 800 agricultural specialists are needed in MTS of Arkhangel'skaya Oblast.(17)

More than 160 engineers and technicians have transferred from enterprises in the city of Dnepropetrovsk to work in MTS.(18)

More than 40 engineers, mechanics, agronomists, land organizers, irrigation experts, and other agricultural specialists arrived in Turkmenistan during 1953 from higher educational institutions of agriculture in Moscow, Odessa, Kiev, Stalingrad, Tashkent, and other cities of the USSR. The Turkmen State Agricultural Institute imeni Kalinin sent about 100 young specialists to kolkhozes. In 1953, secondary schools of the Turkmen SSR sent more than 340 agricultural specialists to kolkhozes. These schools have accepted 1,230 students for the new school year, of which number 1,100 young people are from rural areas.

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Training of mechanics is increasing. Five schools for mechanics trained more than 1,000 tractor operators, cotton-picking machine operators, and MTS mechanics. More than 1,600 specialists finished courses given by MTS.(19)

In Samarkandskaya Oblast, Uzbek SSR, 494 agronomists and zootechnicians from rayon institutions of the oblast have been assigned to work in kolkhozes.(20)

#### Light Industry Gets Additional Workers

More than 1,400 young specialists who graduated from the Moscow, Leningrad, Kostroma and Tashkent textile institutes, the Moscow and Kiev technological institutes of light industry, and other higher educational institutions, went to work in light-industry enterprises in August 1953. Also, 4,400 young technicians in more than 50 specialized trades who have finished secondary technical schools have begun work in these enterprises.

The training of technicians in the new school year is expanding. The number of students in day tekhnikums, evening courses, and in correspondence courses has increased by more than 4,400 persons. Evening tekhnikums have been opened in the Chkalov and Leninabad silk combines, the Krasavino Flax Combine, and other large enterprises. A new light-industry tekhnikum has been opened in Vil'nyus.(21)

As reported in Moskovskiy Komsomolets, during the past 10 years, the FZO school of the Orekhov Cotton Combine has trained for the factories of the combine more than 4,000 weavers, spinners, roving machine operators, and other textile workers. At present, more than 500 people are being trained in the school.(22)

#### Belorussian Peat Industry Requires Large Numbers of Specialists

A large-scale job of recruiting workers for the peat industry is undertaken every year in the Belorussian SSR. Since the peat industry requires large numbers of qualified mechanical experts, a considerable amount is spent on the training of peat workers. On the average, the peat industry spends from 900 to 1,400 rubles to train one worker. According to the Ministry of Local Fuel Industry Belorussian SSR and the "Belgostorf" (Belorussian State Peat) Trust, more than 5 million rubles were spent in 1951 and 1952 for the organized recruitment and training of qualified peat workers.

The labor turnover in the peat industry, owing to seasonal production, is very great. According to data compiled by the "Belgostorf" Trust of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations USSR, only 20.6 percent of the workers have uninterrupted work experience of 3 or more years, and 70 percent of all workers have work experience of from one to 2 years. As a result of the yearly replenishment of the labor force in the peat industry, new workers are unable to master the work norms during one peat-extraction season.

The "Belgostorf" Trust in 1952 devised a plan for employing workers between seasons. According to this plan, 304 out of 405, or 75 percent, of the qualified seasonal workers who had worked in one basic job acquired second and third skills. The level of mechanization in the peat industry was raised, and, as a result, the average yearly number of workers in 1952 was lowered 9 percent as compared with 1951.(23)

#### Timber Industry Continues to Need Workers

The Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR sent 130 technical engineering workers to timber managements of the republic. These workers are graduates of higher educational institutions and tekhnikums.(24)

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In accordance with directives of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party concerning steps to be taken to liquidate the lag in the timber industry, a planned transfer of kolkhoz and other workers from heavily populated regions of the USSR for work in timber areas has been in progress. During the past few years, a large number of families from the Belorussian SSR were moved to the Karelo-Finnish SSR, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, and Molotovskaya Oblast. The resettlement was voluntary. (25)

Kolkhoz Farmers Are Trained as Construction Workers

The construction administration of "Samgorvodstroy" [organization in charge of construction of Samgori water-supply and irrigation system], Georgian SSR, trained 567 construction workers in more than 25 different specialties. Construction workers for Samgori are recruited each year from kolkhozes. Since early 1953, the training of workers has been continuing in all construction offices of this organization. More than 100 kolkhoz farmers are being trained as concrete workers, carpenters, steel reinforcement workers, and 70 persons are receiving instruction in mechanization courses in the settlement of Orkhevi. During 1953, more than 500 persons are to receive basic and advanced on-the-job training in Samgori. (26)

FZO School No 48 near Moscow has been training steel riggers for construction work since 1943. During the 10 years of its existence, the school has trained 1,500 workers in this trade. The FZO school graduates have been employed in constructing all types of high buildings in Moscow, as well as in Warsaw where they helped in the construction of the Palace of Culture and Science. At present, the school is training 100 steel riggers, recruited from young kolkhoz farmers, most of whom came from Moskovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tambovskaya, Kaluzhskaya, and Voronezhskaya oblasts. The students receive instruction in the technology of construction, the study of materials, and the reading of construction plans. (27)

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